

The Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, SATURDAY, APRIL 7. 1798.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

Theatre-Royal.

KEMBLE has renewed Mr. Elliston's Engagement for six nights only; in consequence of which the Theatre will be open every night in the next week. The Play of **THE IRON CHEST** was acted for the first time on Monday last, and was received throughout with universal applause, by a numerous and crowded auditory. Mr. Elliston in his performance of the laborious and difficult character of Sir Edmund Mortimer, "The Iron Chest" will be the second time on Monday first—and the following engagement is settled for the remainder of Mr. Elliston's Engagement.

On **MONDAY** April 9, will be presented,
Ased here but once,
THE IRON CHEST.
Mr. ELLISTON.

On **TUESDAY**, the Tragedy of
DOUGLAS.
Mr. ELLISTON.
Young Men,
Mr. KEMBLE.
Old Men,
Mr. WOODS.
Ladies,
Mrs. GOUGH.

On **WEDNESDAY**,
For the Benefit of Mr. ELLISTON,
THE MOUNTAINEERS.
Mr. ELLISTON.
End of the Play, a Piece in one act, called
SYLVESTER DARGERWOOD.
Mr. ELLISTON.

To which will be added
THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
Mr. ELLISTON.

On **THURSDAY**, the Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Mr. ELLISTON.
Mrs. KEMBLE.

On **FRIDAY**, a Comedy called
THE DRAMATIST.
Mr. ELLISTON.

And on **SATURDAY**, the Tragedy of
HAMLET.
Mr. ELLISTON.
Mrs. KEMBLE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUC DE BERRI,
Who has given authority to say, That he will honour the Concert with his Presence.
ST. CECILIA'S HALL.
MR. VOGEL'S CONCERT
Is fixed for **TUESDAY** 10th April.
PLAN OF THE CONCERT.

ACT I.
Overture—**FLEYEL.**—Song—**MR. COOKE.**
New Solo on the Flute—by **MR. VOGEL.**
Scotch Song—**MR. URBANI.**
Concerto on the Violoncello—by **MR. SCHETKY.**
Solo—**Mrs. CORRI.** with Flute Accompaniment—by
MR. VOGEL.
ACT II.
A Medley of Scotch Tunes—by **MR. VOGEL.** alone.
Italian Rondo—**MR. URBANI.**
Concerto on the Violin—by **MR. STABILINI.**
Song—**Mrs. CORRI.**
The favourite Air *Malibran*, with Variations—by **MR. VOGEL.**
Finale—by **HAYDN.**
Tickets (price 3s.) to be had at all the Music Shops.

This Day is Published,
By W. Macie, Manners and Miller, A. Constable, and
S. Cheyne, George Street,
HARDING'S SHAKESPEARE.

No. 1—Price 2s.
(To be completed in 37 Numbers, at 2s. each)
With one hundred and eighty elegant Engravings, from original
Designs by Stothard and Gardner
London, printed for E. Harding, J. Wright, G. Sael, J. Nunn,
Venor and Hoed; Mundell and Son, Edinburgh, and J.
Mundell, Glasgow.

As above may be had
1. Ruler's Anecdotes of the Revolution in Russia, &c.
2. Camille Jordan a ses Committans for la Revolution du
Fructidor, 8vo. fewed 3s.
3. Well's Military Figures for the Practice of Tactics, large,
4. Ditto, small, 12s.
4. An Appeal to the Head and Heart of every Man and
Woman of Great Britain, stitched, 1s.
5. Appeal to the People of England, 8vo. stitched, 2s.
6. Manuel of the Adorers of God and Friend of Man, 12mo
stitched, 6d.

NEW TEAS FROM THE MARCH SALE.
Notwithstanding the great advance on ordinary Teas at
this Sale,

CHEPPARD, South Bridge Street, will supply his Custom-
ers and the Public in real Good Teas, at the following
prices:—
Good Congou 4s. Superfine ditto 4s. 6d. to 5s.—Congou
Leaf 3s. 6d.

Superfine Bloom Green 6s.—Superfine Hyson Green 7s. to 8s.
Superior Cochineal Gunpowder Green Tea 10s. per pound.
Coffee Beans 2s. 6d. to 3s.—Ground Coffee 4s. to 5s.
Patent Cocoa and Chocolate—Plain Chocolate.
Common Ground Cocoa 1s.—With New Nutmegs and
Mace.
Cinnamon—Cloves—Black, White, and Jamaica Peppers.
White Ginger—Curry Powder—Cayenne Pepper—Sago.
Millet—Macaroni—Vermicelli—and Groceries—
New French Prunes.

At the lowest prices for Ready Money.
SUGARS below cost along with Tea; say four pound of
Sugar to each pound of Tea.
Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

BEST SUPERFINE CLOTHS at 15s. 6d.
CHEAP SALE OF WOOLLEN DRAPERY.
In that large shop, second below the entry to the Flesh-market
North Bridge, and to continue till the whole is sold off.

JAMES MACKELL is giving over that line of trade,
his whole STOCK of GOODS will be sold off without
reluctance, greatly below prime cost, consisting of
Very best Superfine Cloths, and Ladies ditto.
Capital Foreign Cloths, Elastic Stripes, Duffels, and Flannels.
Very fashionable Drednought Great Coats, ready made, 19s.
Very excellent Calimere, both milled and unmilled, from
the low price of 4s. to the best at 8s. per yard.
Great Variety of Swandowns, Tointons, Quiltings, and Mu-
sins.
Great choice of plain and fashionable Corduroys, Thickets,
and Velveteens.
Assortment of Sticking Pieces, both for Breeches and Pantal-
ons; Stockings, Silk, Worsted, and Cotton, of all kinds,
and in great variety, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
And every thing else in the woollen-drapery line.

COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.

THE following Courses of LECTURES will be delivered
during the Summer:—
Botany by Dr. RUTHERFORD Tues. May 8 at 8 A.M.
Midwifery Dr. HAMILTON Do. do do 10 A.M.
Natural Philosophy Mr. ROBISON Do. do do 1 P.M.
Natural History Dr. WALKER Do. do do 2 P.M.
Clinical Lectures Dr. HOPE Do. do do 3 P.M.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By G. G. and J. Robinson, London: T. Brown, J. Symington,
and S. Cheyne, Edinburgh; G. Miln, Dundee;
and A. Brown, Aberdeen.

A TREATISE,

Containing the State, Views, and Interests of the
PRINCIPAL POWERS IN EUROPE.

ALSO,
The Outlines of a League for Maintaining Public Tranquillity.

A Plan to Increase the Population and Revenue, and Diminish
the Annual Expence of the
BRITISH EMPIRE.

By JAMES GREEN,
Lieutenant in his Majesty's Marine Forces; Author of Essays on
Different Governments, &c. &c.

WILLIAM COULTER,

Facing the King's Arms Tavern, north side, High Street,
AS completed an Assortment in Drab, Grey, Purple, Pea-
Green, Flesh, and other colours, of
LADIES LONG SILK GLOVES,
To come above the elbow,
Being the present prevailing fashion in London.

ALSO,
LADIES FLESH-COLOURED SILK STOCKINGS.
Pure White Ditto, with or without Elegant Saddle Embroidery.

And a most extensive Variety of
Fashionable Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Thread Stockings,
Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Stocking Breeches,
White, Black, Blue, Drab, Nankeen, and Brown-coloured
Pantaloons, either ready made or in the piece.

FLEECY HOSIERY
For the Gout, Rheumatism, and every complaint requiring
warmth, in Stockings, Under Vests, Drawers, Pieces, Socks,
Night Caps, &c.

Commences Running the 9th April 1798.
The Edinburgh, Newcastle, and London

ROYAL TELEGRAPH.
A New and Elegant Light Coach, with a Guard and Lamps
the whole way.

SETS out from Mr. Cameron's Hotel, No. 2, Prince's Street,
New Town, Edinburgh, every morning at Six o'clock.

The above Coach goes by Leith, Haddington, Dunbar, Pre-
stoun, Belford, Alnwick, Felton, and Worpeth, and arrives at
Mr. Loftus's, Shakespeare Tavern, Newcastle, in eighteen hours,
where the passengers will have seven hours rest, and may depend
on the best accommodation.

Sets out from Mr. Loftus's every morning at Seven o'clock, and
arrives in London in forty-eight hours.

The above Coach goes through Durham, Darlington, Catterick,
Rippon, Harrogate, Leeds, Wakefield, Barnsley, Sheffield,
Chatterfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Loughborough, Leicester,
Harborough, Northampton, Dunstable, St. Alban's, and Barnet.

Fare from Edinburgh to London direct, inside, 1. 6 15 6
Do Do Do outside, 4 5 0
Do Do to Newcastle inside, 2 2 0
Do Do Do outside, 1 9 0

If any passenger wishes to have another night's rest at Leeds,
which of course must be a very great convenience, they will be
forwarded in the True Briton next morning, which arrives in
London the following afternoon.

The fare in this case, inside, 1. 6 6 0
outside, 3 14 0

The above Coach meets at Leeds the Huddersfield, Marston,
Oldham, Manchester, Warrington, and Liverpool Coaches.

Also, meets at Sheffield the United Kingdom, Burton, Litchfield,
Birmingham, Coventry, Worcester, Warwick, Kidderminster,
Wolverhampton, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, Bath, Exeter, and
Plymouth Coaches—likewise Coaches to all parts in the west of
England.

The Royal Telegraph also sets out from Mr. Loftus's, every
morning at eight o'clock, for Edinburgh, and arrives at Mr. Cam-
eron's, in eighteen hours, where the passengers will be accom-
modated with beds, if required.

The Proprietors better themselves, that the advantages attending
this Coach will be obvious to every one, not only from its going
through all the principal manufacturing towns in England with
the greatest expedition, but also at a cheaper rate than any Coach
in the Kingdom. The utmost attention will be paid to the ac-
commodation of the passengers. The Proprietors therefore hope
their endeavours will insure them that encouragement which they
will always studiously endeavour to deserve.

The Proprietors cannot be accountable for any parcels or
luggage of more value than Five Pounds, if lost or damaged, unless
entered as such, and paid accordingly.

N. B. To accommodate the Ladies and Gentlemen of Leith,
Tickets may be had by applying to Mr. Jo. Hutchinson, woollen-
draper there, one of the Proprietors.

CHEAP WHISKY.
At the sign of the Ship, High Street, Edinburgh.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON and CO. respectfully inform
their Customers and the Public, That they are able to sup-
ply them in Real Malt Whisky, at the following prices, viz.

Good Malt Whisky 2s 8d Jamaica Rum 15s 0
Do do do 3 0 Do reduced 10s 8 0
Do do proof do 3 6 Coniac Brandy 16 0
Double proof do 3 9 Foreign Geneva 12 6
Do do 4s 4d 6d 5 0 Do reduced 10s 8 0
Whisky Shrub 5 0 Rum Shrub 15 0

Port and Sherry Wines.
Porter and Ales, 2s 6d—3s 6d—4s 6d—4s 4d per dozen.

TEAS.
Fine Congou, 4s. Congou Leaf, 3s 3d
Superfine do, 4s 6d to 5s Bohea 3s
Fine Souchong, 5s to 6s Coffee—&c
Fine Green Tea, 5s 6d 7s to 8s Chocolate

Dealers supplied on the lowest terms.
Good allowance given to those that take quantities.

A. D. and Co. can with confidence recommend the above arti-
cles to be of such quality, and are sold on terms they hope will
meet the attention of their Friends and the Public.

SALE OF SUBJECTS IN EDINBURGH.
To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-
house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 13th day of April curt. be-
tween the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

ALL and **WHOLE** that DWELLING HOUSE, being the
uppermost storey or flat of the tenement commonly called
Elliot's Land, which is the westmost tenement lately built by
John Elliot, naifon, on the fourth side of the cross street in Nic-
olson's Park, now called West Nicolson's Street, consisting of a din-
ing-room, two bed-rooms, a kitchen, and other conveniences,
with the garret above the dining-room, and two cellars in the
bottom of the tenement, lately possessed by the deceased Mr
James Colquhoun writer to the signet, at the yearly rent of 12l.
12s. Sterling.

As ails, all and whole that other DWELLING HOUSE, being
the second storey of the tenement on the west side of Nicolson's
Street, situated immediately to the north of the Antiburgher
Meeting-house, and consisting of two rooms, a kitchen, closets,
and other conveniences, with the space below the stair presently
possessed by Mr. William Muir, teacher, at the yearly rent of 7l.
These subjects are in good repair, and the feu-duty is trifling.
They will be exposed either in one or two lots, as purchasers may
inclined.

Apply to Andrew Paterson, writer, Brillo Street, who will
show the title-deeds and articles of roup.

TO BE SOLD.
By public roup, in Peter Philip's, venter in Leith, on Friday the
4th May 1798, at one o'clock.

THAT TENEMENT OF HOUSES, lying in the Flesh-mar-
ket, Leith, lately built by the deceased John Bog, wright
there, as the same is presently possessed by Robert Hutchison,
Mrs. Macpherson and others.

The rental is about 43l. per annum.
For further particulars, apply to Alex. Neilson, Solicitor at
law, Leith.

A COLONEL'S MARQUEE.

TO BE SOLD.
A COLONEL'S MARQUEE, quite new, has never been
in use. Apply to John Hay, Black Bull, Pica-
dilly.

FORTUNE'S TONTINE PROPRIETORS.
A GENERAL Meeting of Fortune's Tontine Proprietors
is to be held in the Tontine Tavern, Prince's Street, on
Monday the 9th of April, at two o'clock afternoon.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

4th APRIL, 1798.
THE GENERAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS on the
27th ult. having ordered a Dividend of Profits on the
Company's Capital-Stock, for the half year ending that day, the
payment is, by the Court of Directors, appointed to commence
on Tuesday next the 10th instant. GEO. NIELSON, Sec.

SALE OF HORSES.

W SMITH begs to inform the Public, That his Second
SALE OF HORSES takes place on Wednesday the 11th
inst. in his Sale Yard, Pleasance, to begin at one o'clock after-
noon.

A GIG, and several Four Wheel'd CHAIRES, will then be
exposed for sale. Pleasance Sale Yard, 6th April, 1798.

A HORSE FOR SALE.

A CAPITAL DARK BROWN GELTING, seven years old,
next grass, 16 hands high, will either make a strong
hunter or an excellent charger, perfectly quiet and free of vice,
warranted found. He is parted with for no fault, as the Gentle-
man to whom he belongs leaves the country.

Enquire at the Royal Mews.
N. B. If he is not sold before Saturday next, he will be
sent to the country.

FOREIGN WHEAT FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, by public auction, at Mrs. Blackball's Coffee-
house, Leith, on Tuesday the 10th current, at one o'clock af-
ternoon.

ABOUT 1200 Bolls of WHEAT, imported from Riga in
the Phoenix, Captain Marston, and landed in Leith under
the King's Keys.

The wheat is of a good quality, and may be seen by applying
to Wm. GRINLY, Broker, Leith.

AMERICAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE.

IMPORTED per the Edinburgh Packet, Captain John Ab-
lin, direct from New York in January last. Apply to
Thomas and John Webster.

Also for Sale, St. Peterburgh CLEAN HEMP—Apply as
above. Leith, April 6, 1798.

CLOVER SEEDS.

ON Sale a few Tons Red and White Dutch and English
CLOVER SEEDS. Apply to William Allan, Leith,
who is in daily expectation of a parcel Dutch Linfeed.

CLOVER SEED AND SEED RALEY.

DUDDON and BRODIE have for sale, English and Dutch
Clover Seed, of very fine quality, and considerably cheaper
than at the first of the season. Also,
Some Excellent Seed Raley, from Ware Lands, in the neigh-
bourhood of Dunbar.

Leith, April 7, 1798.

TEAS.

WILLIAM THORBURN presents his respectful com-
pliments to the Ladies; it is with much regret W. T. in-
forms the Ladies, that Boha and Congou TEAS has sold very
much higher at the India Company's last sale. W. T. begs leave
to say, that for ready money only, he will sell very good Sou-
chong Teas, at 4s. 6d. 5s. and 6s. per lib. and Hyson Green
Teas at 7s. 6d. and 8s. per lib. which is full as cheap as formerly.

Orders taken in, and Teas sold for his Warehouse in Leith,
at his Room, High Street, Edinburgh, and no where else on
his account.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY AUCTION.

Upon Monday the 9th of April inst. in that Lodging Jamieson's
Land, Crosscaulway, consisting of

A Very neat Useful Assortment of Dining-room, Bed-cham-
ber, Cupboard, and Kitchen Articles; the leading arti-
cles are beautiful Chairs, Joining and other Tables; Desks,
Drawers, Beds and Bedding; Carron and other Grates, the most
of which has not been a twelvemonth in use. Ready Money.

Sale to begin each day at 11 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be SOLD, by auction, by Andrew Laurie, on Tuesday the
10th April, 1798, in that lodging Abbey Close, facing Holy-
rood House, lately possessed by J. Wharton Esq.

A Complete and Elegant Assortment of Dining-room, Draw-
ing-room, and Bed-room FURNITURE. The whole
having been furnished by one of the first houses in town, little
more than twelve months ago.

The goods to be viewed from twelve to three o'clock after-
noon, the day prior to the sale; and the sale to begin precisely
at 11 o'clock forenoon.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, on Tuesday 10th current, No. 6,

Shakespeare Square,
An Elegant Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
consisting of Mounted Beds, Down and Feather Beds,
Tea and Table China, Silver Plate, Bed and Table Linen, with
Drawers, Desks, Dining and Tea Tables, Mirrors, and Fine
Prints framed and glazed in the most fashionable manner, an
Eight-day Clock and Jack, with a great variety of Kitchen Fur-
niture, in the best condition possible.

The roup to continue till all is sold off.
Great bargains may be expected, as all must be sold for ready
money only. Mrs. McDONALD Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be SOLD by auction, by William Bruce, on Wednesday
the 11th of April current, in Dickson's Close, first stair, left
hand, fourth floor.

THE FURNITURE of said House, consisting of dining-
room, bed-chamber, and kitchen Furniture, amongst
which are Feather Beds, Blankets, an Eight-day Clock, and a
considerable quantity of Bed and Table Linen.

The sale to begin each day at eleven o'clock forenoon.

GRASS PARKS.

To be Let, for the ensuing season by roup, at Morton, on Fri-
day the 13th day of April 1798, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE GRASS INCLOSURES of the Estate of MORTON,
four miles south of Edinburgh.

GRASS PARKS OF TULLOCH, ROSS-SHIRE.

TO BE LET.
By public roup at Tullloch, on Friday the 25th of May 1798,
to Martinmas next.

THE WHOLE PARKS on that farm, which are well
watered and sheltered, and produce excellent pasture for
horses and cattle. The roup to begin at twelve o'clock—at
same time will be sold a few Milch Cows, of the Fifehire breed.

Roger, a beautiful bay horse, will cover mares at Kinnairdy,
at 12s. per mare—money to be paid at the stable door.

GRASS PARKS OF PRESTONHALL AND CRITCHON.

To be LET for pasture for the season, upon Friday the 20th of
April current.

THE GRASS PARKS of the estates of Prestonhall and
Critchton, about ten miles south from Edinburgh, by
the Dalkeith road, all well watered, fenced, and sheltered.

The roup to begin at Prestonhall, by nine o'clock fore-
noon.

Robert Jamieson, overseer at Prestonhall, or William Ran-
kine, park-keeper at Critchton, will show the parks.

PERTH-SHIRE.

THIS Grace the DUKE of ATHOLL, Lord Lieutenant of
Perthshire, in order to promote a Voluntary Contribution
for the defence of the country, takes this method of requesting
the Deputy Lieutenants, Justice of the Peace, and Clergy, to open
and promote PAROCHIAL VOLUNTARY TOWNS in Perthshire.

And to report the progress made in such Subscriptions in the se-
veral parishes, to the annual county meeting to be held on the
30th of April next, in order that such further measures may
then be adopted as shall appear proper for the prosecution of a
plan so essential to the interest and safety of the country in gene-
ral.

Subscription Papers for this purpose will be transmitted to
the Deputy Lieutenants and Clergy in Perthshire. 1
March 28. 1798.

JOHN STEWART.

At his Shop opposite Blackfriar's Wynd, High Street, Edinburgh,
has on hand,
A LARGE STOCK of Fine OLD WHISKY, from the best
distillers in Scotland, particularly Mr. William Young at
Glasgow. A quantity of real Dutch Gin, Port and Sherry Wine,
warranted genuine, Black and Green Teas, wholesale and re-
tail, direct from the India House; Salt and Sweet Butter; Raw
and Refined Sugars; a quantity of very fine Scotch Honey, at
a discount price; and different kinds of Foreign Honey; Scotch
and English Cheeses; Pickles; Black Beer; Oils of different
kinds; Double and London Porter, with a good assortment
of Groceries, &c.

Just come to hand, a quantity of Salmon Kipper, and fam-
ous dried Pulp and Ling Fish. Also a few Burrells, Pickins,
and half Pickins of excellent White Herring, from the High-
lands.

J. S. returns most grateful thanks to his Friends and the Pub-
lic for their past favours, and trusts he shall be able to serve
them on such terms as to insure their future continuance.

LOST.

On the middle of the North Bridge, on Thursday the 5th cur-
rent, at two o'clock afternoon, a TWO FIVE POUND NOTE of the LEITH BANKING
COMPANY. The Note, by the high wind, was supposed
to have been carried over the Rail side of the Bridge.

A reward of TWO GUINEAS will be paid to any person
who may have found the same, upon their returning them to
the Printing Office.

The Numbers of the notes are taken, and payment stopped at
the Bank.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED just now, or at the terms of Whiffundas next,
the SUM of FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling,
in one or more sums, upon the security of a new European road,
which runs through a large tract of a rich and populous country.

The gates are already let for nearly double the interest of the
sum wanted, and the trustees under the act, who are all re-
spectable landholders, will, in addition to the turpikes, give
their personal security. To those who have money to lend, the
above must appear a very eligible mode of securing it.

Apply to George Robinson, and R. Ainslie, clerks to the
signet, Charles Bannerman, advocate in Aberdeen, or Mr. Ste-
wartz, writer in Brechin.

A SCHOOL MASTER WANTED.

FOR THE TOWN AND PARISH OF BURNISLAND.
He must be properly qualified to teach the English, Latin,
and French Languages, also Arithmetic, Writing, Book-
keeping, Navigation, Geography, and Mathematics.

The salary and emoluments amount to about 60l. a year, be-
sides a good House and Garden; the healthy situation and ac-
commodation of which are well calculated for boarders; and
there is little doubt but a man of abilities and character might
soon greatly increase his income by paying proper attention to
these advantages.

Application may be made, twice and 15th May next, to the
Magistrates of Burnisland; but to prevent trouble, those need
apply who have any views of becoming a Preacher or Minister,
or who cannot produce the most respectable recommendation as
to character and abilities. Not to be repeated.

AT LEITH—FOR HAMBURG.

THE BRIG GEORGE AND MARY,
JAMES HAGO Master,
Is now taking in Goods, and will be ready to
fail the 15th current; it is hoped with convoy.

For freight or passage apply to Waters, Mowbray, and Cath-
cart. Leith, April 4, 1798.

ARRIVED.

THE LARK.
Captain THOMAS DOMAILE,
From Guernsey with Wine.

The Proprietors of this Cargo are requested
to come forward, to enter their wines without delay, or other-
wise they will be subject to pay, after six working days from
this date, Thirty Shillings per day damage.

Leith, 7th April, 1798.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.

The Berwick Old Shipping Co's Smack,
BRITANNIA PACKET,
ROBERT NISSET Master,

Will take in goods till Wednesday mid-day,
when the will fail.

Leith, Friday,
April 6, 1798. W. GRINLY, Agent.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.

The Union Shipping Company's Smacks,
LEITH PACKET,
WILLIAM SCOTT Master,

AND
ROXBURGH PACKET,
THOMAS TAYLOR Master.

Will take in goods, the Leith till this evening, and fail
to-morrow morning at eight o'clock; and the Roxburgh till
Wednesday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, when the will fail.

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, April 2, 1798.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, of his Majesty's ship Canada; to Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. has been received at this office.

Canada, Plymouth Sound, March 30, 1798.

My Lord,
I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that on the 22d inst. at seven A. M. the Anson having discovered a fail in the east quarter, which appeared a large frigate, I made the signal for a general chase, and continued the pursuit, with variable winds, until half past twelve at midnight, when Captain Stopford, in the Phoenix, brought her to action. The enemy endeavoured to escape into the river Garonne, but struck upon the Olive Rocks, near the Cordovan light house; he was left by most of her crew, who had previously thrown her guns over-board. The ship being bilged, and having otherwise suffered much, it is probable, from the situation she remained in, it will not be easy to get her off.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN WARREN.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to EVAN NEFRAN, Esq. dated on board the Queen in Port Royal Harbour, the 6th of January, 1798.

SIR,

Yesterday received a letter from Captain Ricketts, of the Magicienne, giving an account of his having, with the ships under his command, attacked and captured the three French frigates mentioned, in the island of Porto Rico, and under the protection of the enemy's forts, I transmit herewith a copy of the said letter, for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who, I am confident, will with me highly approve of his gallant conduct, as well as that of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under his command.

I am, &c.

H. PARKER.

La Magicienne, off the Isle of Zebu,

December 28, 1797.

I received information that several brigs and schooners belonging to the enemy were in Guadalupe Bay, in the island of Porto Rico. I proceeded there, with the King's ships named in the margin. On the 27th at noon we anchored close abreast of the Forts, and after an hour and half cannonading, captured every vessel under their protection.

To Captain Carthew I am indebted for the gallant and able support that I on this occasion met with, (as well as upon many others since the Regulus has been under my orders.) Captain Mendis, who commanded the boats that took possession of the vessels, executed that service much to his own honour, and highly to my approbation. Indeed every officer and man belonging to the squadron is fully entitled to my best thanks and praises.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. H. RICKETTS.

La Magicienne, 5 wounded—Regulus, none killed or wounded—Diligence, 1 wounded.

Fifteen captured in Guadalupe Bay.

Le Bruns privateer of 9 guns—One ship—Three brigs—One schooner.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, }
Commander in Chief, &c.

La Magicienne, Regulus, Diligence.

Extract of another letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. to EVAN NEFRAN, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Queen, in Port Royal harbour, the 11th of January 1798.

I AM to desire you will be pleased to acquaint the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter of the 29th of October, the French corvette La Republicque Triumphant, of 14 guns and 100 men, has been captured by his Majesty's ships SEVERN and PELICAN.

WAR-OFFICE, April 2, 1798.

Subalterns Promoted.

Second Lieutenant John Ord to be First Lieutenant, vice Tod, who resigns. John Menzies to be Second Lieutenant, vice Ord.

LLOYD'S LIST, April 3.

A Nymph frigate, arrived at Plymouth, spoke the Doris frigate, near Scilly, and was informed, that they had recaptured two of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet.

The Rofelle, from Jamaica, to Norfolk, was taken by a Spanish man of war of 64 guns, and carried into Havannah, the 8th January.

The Mary, Rofcrage, from Falmouth, to St Michael's, was taken 29th January, by the Uncle Toby French privateer.

The Leeds Packet, Bunce, from Charlestown, to London, is captured off the Start, by the Vigilant privateer, and carried into France.

The Mary, of Anstruther, Johnson, is sunk in the North Seas, having been run foul of.

The Syph, White, from China, to London, was taken the 3d of March, in lat 31. 18 long. 21. by the Buonaparte French corsair.

The Ceres, Heugill, from Sunderland, to Plymouth, has been on the Longland, to avoid being captured by a privateer of 20 guns. She is since got off, and arrived in Margate Roads.

Captain Heugill saw the privateer capture a vessel, name unknown.

The Spa Nymph, Webb, from London, to Martinico, has been taken, re-taken, and arrived at Martinico.

The Statira, Seward, arrived at Cowes, from Charlestown, after being boarded by a privateer in long. 16. which privateer had captured a ship from Baltimore.

The Wilmington, and the Nancy, French brigs, from Bordeaux, to Brest, with wine, brandy, &c. are captured by the Nymph and Anson frigates; and seven other vessels are destroyed, being part of a convoy.

The Chafie, Johnston, from Lisbon, to Baltimore, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

The Four Sisters, Kay, from Batavia, to Beverley, is carried into Guadaloupe.

WINDS AT DEAF.

March 30. N.E.—31. N.B.W.—April 1. N.N.W.—2. S.S.W.

MAJL.

Arrived—Ireland, 6—Ham urch, 1—Lisbon, 0.

Due—Ireland, 2—Hamburg 2.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 2.

REDEMPTION OF THE LAND TAX.

The House having formed itself into a Committee, Mr HOBART in the Chair, to consider the Land Tax Act.

Mr PITT, in a very able speech of considerable length, introduced to the House the outline of the plan which he proposed to submit to its consideration with respect to the sale of the Land Tax.

The amount of the present Land Tax (said Mr Pitt) is about 2,000,000. The redemption which was originally made has continued to long, and the sum of 4s. in the pound for so considerable a period has never been exceeded, that it will readily be acknowledged that this sum ought not to be diminished, at least till many other burdens which weigh more heavily upon the public have been taken off. Taking this state then as that upon which the present land tax is raised, it is proposed, by changing the security of a part of the funded capital into landed security, to cover with the two millions of existing land tax two millions four hundred thousand of dividends. By this measure the public would gain 400,000. Eighty millions would thus be taken out of the market, and the public credit, relieved from so great a pressure, would be proportionably strengthened.

It is obvious that the first step necessarily involved in the measure is to render the present land tax perpetual, universally redeemable, and where not redeemed, always subject to redemption according to certain regulations. There is one objection that may be made on constitutional grounds. It may be said that, to render a grant which is now annual perpetual, is to remove the constitutional checks of Parliament over the public expense, and to render perpetual what is now voted as an annual supply. But the objection upon the constitutional ground is very easily removed. Nothing can be more easy than to place under the annual control of Parliament funds that are at present permanent equivalent to those which are taken away by this measure. Certain branches of the consolidated fund may be made annual, even to a greater amount than the two millions of land tax. It is my intention, therefore, to move a particular resolution to obviate this objection; a d instead of two millions, the sum to be augmented to the full amount of the di-

vidends which will be taken out of the market. Parliament will thus have the annual control of 4,000,000.

Another objection is that, from the present repartition, to perpetuate the existing land tax, would be to perpetuate an inequality which is to great as to form no inconsiderable abuse. They say that, if the tax were equalized, they would have no objection to render it perpetual. Let us consider this objection. Since the Revolution, especially during the late preceding periods, it has never been in contemplation to equalize the land tax by a new repartition according to the real amount of property, and the ability of the different districts? We know that this House, though they vote for the land tax had the undoubted right to adopt a new repartition, no such proposition was ever made.

I do not now argue whether it would have been right to revise the repartition at present established. I am ready to admit that I consider it to have been an original defect of the present plan of repartition that no periodical revision was referred. That principle, however, not being at first recognized, and property having been since transferred without any attention to it, would it now be wise, just, or popular, to make a new valuation?—I think not.

I have likewise heard that it has been objected that this very measure would tend to introduce an equal repartition. It ought not to be expected that these opposite objections will come from the same quarter, and that a grievance will be felt both ways. The question then is, does the present measure give any new facility for the introduction of a general land tax? If the measure did give any new facility for employing the substantial resources of the country, and deriving additional means of strength without distressing the people, I should be more disposed to claim it as a recommendation, than to consider it as a defect.

The measure to be proposed, however, possesses no such recommendation. It leaves the question of a more equal repartition of the land tax precisely where it found it. Parliament now has the undoubted right to raise more than four shillings in the pound on the land, and what greater authority would it acquire were the present redeemed? If the whole were to be redeemed, for it would be to suppose that the whole will be redeemed within a few years by the owners, the only thing necessary to be provided as expressly by any legislative provision can guard is, that if ever a new land tax is imposed, it shall not be imposed upon those who have redeemed in any different proportion from that on those who have not redeemed.

There is one objection, however, which is partly connected with the detail of the measure, and partly applies as a general objection. This regards the option to be given in the second instance to become a purchaser of the tax, provided the owner himself should be unwilling or unable to buy. Cases may occur, in which the proprietor finds it inconvenient to make the advances necessary for the redemption. Great pains, however, have been taken to lighten this inconvenience. Every attention has been paid to give the land-holder all the advantages consistent with the ultimate success of the scheme. It is of infinite importance to gain, during the war, every benefit which the measure is calculated to afford. It is of the utmost importance to secure that assistance to credit, which will supply us with the means of that resistance which our independence, our property, and our happiness call upon us to make. For this reason the land-holder ought to have no unlimited and exclusive privilege in the purchase of his tax, though the terms will be such as to render it highly beneficial for him to become the purchaser himself. To enable him to take the benefit held out to him, every facility will be given him for raising money, and even should he lose the first opportunity of purchase, the redemption of the tax will not be hopeless. A period should be fixed at which he shall have the liberty to redeem, though on his refusal a third party in the first instance has become the purchaser.

Mr Pitt then read the resolutions as follow, viz.

I. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the several and respective sums of money charged by virtue of an act of the present Session of Parliament, intitled, "An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, for the service of the year 1798," on the respective counties and places in Great Britain, in respect of the premises in the said act mentioned, lying within the same counties and places respectively, to be raised, levied, and paid, unto his Majesty, within the space of one year, from the 25th day of March, 1798, shall, from and after the expiration of the said term, continue, and be raised, levied, and paid yearly, to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, from and after the 25th day of March in every year, for ever: Subject, nevertheless, to the rules, regulations, restrictions, and conditions of redemption, to be preferred.

II. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it shall be lawful for Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, to contract and agree with all and every person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, having or holding any manors, messuages, or tenements, for the redemption of the land tax charged upon their respective manors, messuages, or tenements, according to the assentment and pound rate to be made in pursuance of the said act; and that the consideration to be given for such redemption shall be so much capital stock of public annuities, transferable at the Bank of England, bearing an interest after the rate of three pounds per centum per annum, commonly called the three pounds per centum consolidated annuities, and the three pounds per centum reduced annuities, as will yield an annuity or dividend, exceeding the amount of the land tax to be redeemed by one fifth part thereof; such capital stock to be transferred to the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt within the period of five years, from the day of

by four instalments in every year, videlicet, on the first day of May, the first day of August, the first day of November, and the first day of February in each year—the first instalment to be made on such of the said days as shall next ensue after the entering into such contract; but with liberty to any person to stipulate with the said Commissioners, for the transfer of the whole of the said capital stock at one time, or within a less period than five years, so that the same be made by even instalments, at equal intervals within the period agreed upon, and by not less than four instalments in each year of the said period.

III. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That all bodies politic, corporate, or collegiate, corporations aggregate or sole, and all guilds, mysteries, fraternities, or brotherhoods, and all trustees or trustees in trust for charities or other public purposes, having any estate or interest in any such manors, messuages, or tenements, whatever may be their estate or interest therein, other than tenants at rack rent, and all Committees of lunatics or idiots, and all other trustees whatsoever, may contract with the said Commissioners to be appointed for the said purposes; and that persons in the actual possession, or beneficially entitled to the rents and profits of any manors, messuages, or tenements (other than tenants at rack rent) shall be preferred in the purchase of such land tax to persons in remainder, reversion, or expectancy, provided they offer to contract for the redemption of such land tax on or before a day to be specified; but that the persons in remainder, reversion, or expectancy, shall be entitled to redeem such land tax, in preference to any other persons having no estate or interest therein, according to the priority of such their respective estates or interests, and in the order in which they will be respectively entitled to succeed to the said manors, messuages, or tenements; and that in cases of demise at rack rent, the persons beneficially entitled to the rent reserved shall (notwithstanding any covenant) be considered as being in the actual possession of such manors, messuages, or tenements, for the purpose of claiming such benefit of preference, with power to add the amount of the land tax so purchased to the rent reserved, and to use the same powers for the recovery thereof as for the recovery of the rent in arrears; and that on the completion of any contract for the redemption of the land tax, by the person having such title to preference, or by any one on his behalf, and payment of the first instalment thereof, the manors, messuages, or tenements comprised in such contract, shall thenceforth be wholly freed and exonerated from the land tax charged thereon, and from all further assessments thereof, unless the person contracting for such land tax shall, at the time of entering into the contract for the same, declare his option to be considered as on the same footing with a third person purchasing the land tax; and that upon every contract to be entered into as aforesaid, upon which the transfer of stock shall be made by instalments, there shall be paid at the time of making the second instalment upon such contract, and of every subsequent instalment upon such contract, into the hands of the Cashier or Cashiers of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England (whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge) to the use of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, a sum of money, by way of interest, to be computed from the period of the first instalment, equal to four-fifth parts of the amount of what would have been the produce up to the time of making such payment of the whole of the stock to be

transferred upon such contract, after deducting therefrom the amount of the produce of such part of the stock as shall then have been transferred; and in every such case the persons beneficially entitled to any estate in remainder, reversion, or expectancy, in the manors, messuages, or tenements, whereof such land tax shall have been so contracted for, shall, at any time or times after such estate shall vest in possession, by reason of the determination of the next preceding estate or interest, be entitled upon an assignment of such contract, upon transferring of such original contractors the like amount of the three per centum Bank Annuities as was transferred by such original contractors as the consideration for the redemption of such land tax, or upon paying to such original contractors (at their option) such a sum as shall be of equal value therewith at the time of such conveyance, and to the same option to be conferred on the footing of a third person, with respect to such land tax as the person or persons first redeeming the same might have.

IV. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all bodies politic or corporate, and other persons being in the actual possession, or entitled beneficially to the rents and profits of any manors, messuages, or tenements, may sell any part or parts thereof, for the purpose of redeeming or purchasing such land tax, or charge the said manors, messuages, or tenements, with such sum or sums of money as shall be sufficient to redeem or purchase the land tax charged thereon; and for securing the repayment of such sum or sums of money, with interest, may convey, surrender, or demise the same by way of mortgage; or may grant, limit, or appoint any yearly sum or sums of money, by way of a perpetual rent charge, not exceeding the amount of the land tax charged upon the said manors, messuages, or tenements, to be issuing out of, and charged upon such manors, messuages, or tenements: And every such sale, conveyance, mortgage, or grant of any rent charge, shall, after the same mortgage, shall be duly enrolled, be good, valid, and effectual in the law, to all intents, notwithstanding any defect of title in any of the parties thereto; and the respective persons to whom any such sale or mortgage shall be made, or any such rent charges shall be granted, shall respectively hold the manors, messuages, or tenements, or the said rent charges, freed and absolutely discharged from all former titles, charges, and incumbrances whatsoever; and that wherever there shall be any surplus, after paying so much as shall be sufficient for the purchase of three per cent. annuities, to be transferred as the consideration for such land tax, the said surplus shall be paid into or placed in the Bank of England, in the name, and with the privity of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the intent that such surplus money may be invested, as soon as conveniently may be, under the direction, and with the approbation of the said Court, in the purchase of other estates to be conveyed to the like use, and in the same manner as the same stock settled; and in the meantime, such surplus to be invested in Government or other public securities, in the name of the said Accountant-General; and the dividends and other annual produce thereof shall, from time to time, belong to the person who would for the time being, have been entitled to the rents and profits of the manors, messuages, or tenements purchased.

V. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that if, within a time to be named, no contract shall be entered into with the Commissioners to be appointed for the redemption or purchase of the land tax, or any part or parcel thereof, charged in any parish or place by any person entitled to the benefit of preference, or by any person substituted in that behalf, the said Commissioners may then put up to sale, either by public auction or otherwise, as the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being shall direct, the whole or any part or parcel of the said land tax charged in any county or division of any county, or in any parish or place, or in any specific share or shares thereof, or any land tax charged on any particular estate or estates, or any part or parcel thereof, which shall not be redeemed or purchased within the said period, and to contract and agree with any persons for the sale of the same, subject to a proviso for the redemption of such land tax, at the time and in the manner to be provided; and the manors, messuages, or tenements whereon the land tax purchased is charged, shall be subject to a new assessment from year to year by an equal pound rate, according to the value thereof, in common with all other estates in the same parish, which shall remain chargeable to the land tax; and the consideration shall be the transfer of stock in the three per cent. annuities, transferable at the Bank of England as aforesaid, of the like amount as is heretofore directed, unto the Commissioners appointed for the reduction of the national debt, to be made within the period of one year from the time of entering into such contract, by four instalments of not less than one-fourth part of the whole amount of the stock to be so transferred as aforesaid, at intervals of three months from each other; the transfer of such stock for the first instalment to be made at the end of three months from the time of entering into such contract, but with liberty to contract and agree with the said Commissioners to be appointed, to transfer the whole of the stock agreed to be transferred as the consideration for such redemption, or purchase at the time preferred for the transfer of the first instalment thereof, or to transfer such stock in any greater proportions, and in any less number of instalments than are before preferred, so as that such instalments shall not be made at a greater interval than three months from each other; and that such rate of interest shall be payable as in the case of land tax redeemed by persons having a title to preference, and such persons shall be entitled to demand and receive, for their own use, the full amount of the land tax purchased by them, free of all charges and deductions whatever, at the respective times, and in the respective proportions at which the same shall be payable, but which shall be redeemable by the person or persons respectively entitled to the benefit of preference in respect to their tenure in the said manor, messuages, or tenements, at the period to be limited for the redemption of the same.

VI. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Receiver-General of each county, riding, or place, where any such land tax shall remain chargeable as aforesaid, after the same shall have been purchased not as a specific charge on any manors, messuages, or tenements, in such parish or place, or his deputy or deputies, shall, before such land tax shall have become due and payable, on the twentieth day of September for the half year, ending on the twenty-ninth day of September, and on the sixteenth day of March for the half year ending on the twenty-fifth day of March in every year upon demand, pay, or cause to be paid, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of such purchaser or purchasers respectively, the full amount of the land tax so purchased, free of all charges and deductions whatever, without fee or reward, out of any public monies in his hands, in the manner to be provided. And that where any purchase shall be made of any land tax as a specific charge on any manors, messuages, or tenements, or where any person, &c. entitled to preference shall have made his option, to be considered on the footing of a third person purchasing the land tax, and any abatement shall afterwards take place in the sum so charged, the Receiver-General shall, upon the production of such certificate of such abatement, pay the full amount thereof, free of all charges and deductions whatever, and without fee or reward, to such person or persons aforesaid, in like manner, and out of such monies, and at such times of payment as is directed, for the payment of the whole of the land tax purchased. And that in default of such payment by the Receiver-General or his deputy, the purchaser, or the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of such purchaser may cause notice of such default to be given to the occupier of the manors, messuages, or tenements, on which the land tax so purchased shall be charged; and such occupier shall be obliged to pay the same upon demand, unless he shall have previously paid the same for want of such notice to the Collector of the parish; or unless the yearly value of the estate whereon such land tax shall have been charged (estimating such value by the rack rents and the highest improvements made thereof) shall be reduced so that the estate shall be charged with a higher rate than four shillings in the pound on such value; in which case, the occupier shall not be liable to the payment of any greater sum than the rate of 4s. in the pound on such value; or unless the land tax shall, by any abatement thereof, be reduced to a sum less than the sum charged on the same manors, messuages, or tenements, at the time of the purchase; in which case, such occupier shall not be liable to the payment of any greater sum than the sum actually charged on such manors, messuages, or tenements, at the time of the demand, with the like remedies for the recovery as landlords may by law have for the recovery of rent in arrears. And that in case of any diminution of the sum to be paid to the purchaser of any land tax, by reason of any reduction in the value of the estate charged therewith, the purchaser shall have the option of continuing to receive a sum necessary to complete, in each year, the whole annual amount of the sum originally purchased by him, or to demand of and from the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, a transfer of so much capital stock in the three per centum bank an-

nunities as shall yield an interest exceeding the amount abated by one-fifth part thereof.

VII. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Receiver-General of any county where any land tax shall be purchased, not as a specific charge upon any particular manors, messuages, or tenements in any parish or place, but as a specific chargeable, shall neglect to pay to the Collector of the land tax the full amount of such land tax, shall be liable to the Collector of the said land tax, and of his interest thereon, every such purchaser shall be entitled to recover as a specific charge on any particular estate or estates, or any land tax shall be redeemed by the person entitled to preference, who shall have made his option to be considered on the footing of a third person purchasing the land tax, and neglect to pay to the person entitled to such land tax the amount of such abatement, such purchaser may cause notice to be given to the Collector to entitle such purchaser to the land tax so purchased from such Collector in the same before directed; and that every such Collector, on the production of the contract of purchase, shall, from time to time, pay, or cause to be paid, to such purchaser, the full amount of the land tax purchased, free of all charges and deductions whatever, and without fee or reward, out of any monies in his hands of such Collector, arising from the produce of the tax in such parish or place, unless such Collector shall, by notice of such notice as aforesaid, have paid the whole of the tax charged in such parish or place to the Receiver-General of the county.

VIII. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that land tax purchased shall not be liable to redemption within the period when the dividends arising from the purchase are made by the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt which existed previous to the commencement of the present war, shall, according to the true intent and meaning of the acts now in force, cease to accumulate, and be considered as redeemed, and in the disposition of Parliament and that after that period, and at any time during that period, then next ensuing, every person being in the possession of land tax purchased, shall be entitled to the redemption of the same, in the order in which they respectively shall be entitled to the benefit of redeeming their land tax, according to the preference for such redemption, be entitled to treat with the Commissioners to be appointed for the redemption of such land tax, or any part or parcel thereof, in such and the like manner as all persons as might have done, within the period first limited; provided that notice in writing be given to the Receiver-General, specifying the amount of the land tax so deemed, who shall cause notice thereof to be given to the original purchaser, his executors, administrators, or assigns, all payments to such original purchaser on account of land tax shall cease and determine from the end of the year next ensuing such purchase; and that the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, on application made to them by the original purchaser, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and on production to the Commissioners of the original contract of purchase, shall be obliged to give notice to such purchaser, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, by the Receiver-General, of the redemption of such land tax, shall either transfer to him such capital stock in the three per centum annuities as he has been transferred by such original purchaser, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, as the consideration for the purchase of such land tax, or at his option to such person the capital stock so transferred was worth at the time of the purchase, and such contract shall thereupon be determined, of no effect; and that whenever any land tax purchased be afterwards redeemed, the manors, messuages, or tenements comprised in such contract shall be wholly freed and exonerated from the land tax charged thereon, and from all further instalments thereof.

IX. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the performance of any contract shall subject the party entering to a pecuniary penalty, not exceeding the amount of the purchase money. And that the Court of Exchequer, the application of the person who shall have incurred thereby, or any other person who may be prejudiced thereby, in relation to be preferred in a summary way, may enlarge upon for the making good any subsequent infirmity or infirmity and grant such relief to the party or parties as to the Court shall seem proper.

X. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the redemption of land tax which shall continue to be charged, at any time be found to exceed the rate of four shillings in the pound on the annual value of the manors, messuages, or tenements, the same shall be subject to an abatement in amount in such cases directed by the act of the present Session of Parliament.

XI. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that where any manors, messuages, or tenements, which now are rated together, and chargeable with the payment of one general rate of land tax, shall be separated or divided, and the possession of different persons prior to the time when the manors, messuages, or tenements, shall be exonerated therefrom—then the Commissioners of land tax, acting in or for the discharge wherein such land tax shall be charged, shall cause the land tax to be apportioned as between such persons respectively according to the value of their respective estates, and to charge the proportions in which their respective estates shall bear and sustain the same; and in case any one of such persons shall, after such apportionment, be compelled to pay the whole of the said land tax, or more than his due proportion thereof, such person shall be reimbursed by the person who shall have such assessment ought to have paid the same, such sum of money as he or she shall have been compelled to pay over and above his due proportion of such land tax, with the remedy for the recovery thereof, as landlords have for the recovery of rents in arrears.

XII. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that where ever in any parish or place, the whole of the land tax charged upon the manors, messuages, or tenements, in such parish or place shall have been redeemed, and all the manors, messuages, or tenements, in such parish or place shall be exonerated from the payment of any sum or sums of money as land tax, the assessments in such parish or place shall cease and determine.

XIII. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that where any capital stock of the three pounds per centum bank annuities shall be transferred to the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, the interest or dividend which would have been payable on such stock, shall from thenceforth cease to be issued from the receipt of the Exchequer, or to be charged upon the consolidated fund; and the money which would have been applicable to the payment thereof shall remain and be paid to the growing produce of the consolidated fund, to be applied such manner as Parliament shall, from time to time direct.

XIV. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in cases where the land tax on any manors, messuages, or tenements, shall have been redeemed by persons entitled to preference, such manors, messuages, or tenements shall from thenceforth be free and discharged from any tax, other than such as shall be imposed thereon, in proportion to the annual value of the same, in common with all other property of the same description; and provided always, that in estimating the value of such property, the annual amount of the land tax so redeemed shall be deducted therefrom, and that in all other respects the value of such property shall be estimated in like manner, and according to the same regulations as shall be applied to property of a like description, the land tax on which shall not have been so redeemed.

XV. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the several duties imposed on malt, 27 G. 3d, and on sugar by the acts of 27th, 34th, and 37th G. 3d, and on tobacco and Indian 29th G. 3d, shall continue in force till the fifth day of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and no longer, but shall from thenceforth cease and determine, except as to so much thereof as may be renewed, or grow due, unless the same shall be specially continued by Parliament.

The question being put whether these resolutions should pass—

Lord SHEFFIELD rose, and very warmly opposed the measure. Since, said his Lordship, I have been in Parliament, I never knew a measure so preposterous, so wild, so ruinous, introduced into this House. Country gentlemen can hardly pay the land tax; and are they to be told at this time of purchasing the land tax? His Lordship ridiculed the term of redemption applied to this measure, and conceived it to be very opposite to the true meaning of the word.

Mr TIERNEY very much disapproved of the plan which had been laid before the Committee; he thought the Right Hon.

Gentleman much too sanguine in his expectation of its effect; it certainly would not be beneficial to the public; according to the calculation that had been stated, it would only produce £40,000. additional, and what advantage to the purchaser would accrue? He was to wait for four or five years, the term when the Right Hon. Gentleman conceived the sinking fund would arrive at its maximum! What a fallacious basis was this to build upon! He did not think the present measure was calculated to raise the funds. Had it produced that effect since Thursday last, when the Right Hon. Gentleman first mentioned it?

After some observations by Mr Pitt, in reply to Mr Tierney and Lord Sheffield; as also some further observations from those gentlemen and others, the question was put on the first resolution; when the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Committee to sit again on Wednesday.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Upon the motion of Mr Pitt for the third reading of the bill for the better security and defence of the country—

Mr Nicolls said, he should oppose the bill if he thought the men raised in their voluntary corps were to form an army to be sent to Ireland to enforce the system of coercion that lost this country five millions of subjects in America. The persons against whom coercion in Ireland was used were freemen fighting in defence of their rights.

Mr Nicolls proceeded, and was referring to the American war, and making a panegyric upon the late Earl of Chatham when the Speaker interrupted, and called him to order. Mr Nicolls apologized, and again expatiated upon Ireland and the measures pursuing by Government, when he was again called to order by the Speaker.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he could never, either in that House or out of it, silently hear the language he had just heard. The Hon. Member had wished to oppose the bill, upon an idea that the force to be raised was to be employed in Ireland. Such an idea was never conceived before; the House had unanimously agreed in the necessity there was for such a bill. But as Ireland had been introduced, and much said upon the system of coercion, he would say that that system was not directed against freemen fighting for their rights, but against rebels; against traitors who wished to form and establish a Jacobin republic; who already began to commit the horrid assassinations that had been perpetrated at Paris. This system was directed against the new philosophy of the rights of men, and the supporters of those principles, who were countenanced and encouraged by speeches, publications, and correspondences in this country. It was for the peace and tranquillity of Ireland that such measures were pursued, and to restore that unhappy country to its former state of felicity.

The bill was then read a third time, and a clause, by way of rider, was brought up by Mr Pitt, to prevent persons near the coast from being drawn out to a dual service, until such time as the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenant do order the cattle to be driven away. The bill was then ordered to be sent to the Lords. Adjourned.

APRIL 3.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr WILBERFORCE, in pursuance of notice, rose to move for leave to bring in a bill "for the abolition of the slave trade, at a time to be limited." Notwithstanding the numerous attempts he had made to accomplish this object, and the ill success that had attended his exertions, he came once more to call most solemnly upon the House to be faithful to its own resolution of the 3d of May, 1792, which was, that from and after the 1st of May, 1796, the slave trade should be abolished.—This was not a hasty decision; it was the result of a ample discussion and mature deliberation.—In the debate the traffic was represented as the reproach of Great Britain, and the scourge of Africa; and it was resolved that it should be no longer a stain upon the national character; though every principle of justice, humanity, and policy concurred, that resolution never had been carried into effect.—He adverted to the circumstances which had occurred since the passing of that resolution, and read the address of last Session to his Majesty, in which his influence with the Colonial Assemblies, for ameliorating the situation of the negroes; and preserving the co-operation of the House.—This address, it would be recollected, was supported by those Gentlemen who have been the uniform opponents to the abolition. To shew that no benefit was likely to accrue from the interference of the Colonial Assemblies, he read copious extracts from the proceedings of the Assemblies, and likewise of the Courts of Justice. There was, he said, an act, subjecting a master to the penalty of 500*l.* and six months imprisonment, for dismembering a negro.—Two planters were tried upon this act, and after a tedious process a conviction ensued; but when they were brought up to receive judgment, one was let off for 100*l.* currency, and the other for 20*l.*! He also gave an instance of a planter, who was brutal enough to cut a negro slave child, of his own, from ear to ear. The Judge returned a special verdict, subject to the opinion of the Court, whether immoderate correction constituted a crime in a master! All the punishment inflicted upon him for this atrocious offence was a fine of forty shillings!

The man who perpetrated such an offence upon his own offspring, would, we should suppose, become an object of popular indignation; but the reverse was the case, and he even prosecuted the Provost Marshal, whose custody the little girl had been. Was it possible therefore to suppose, after this disposition to screen the guilty and oppress the innocent, that the Colonial regulations were calculated for any other purpose than to insult the sufferings of these unfortunate persons, and the sanction of justice? It was absurd to expect that they would bring about what they deprecated, and represented as impracticable, and dangerous to attempt. Having enlarged upon the state of slavery in the West Indies, he proceeded to remark upon the dreadful atrocities perpetrated in Africa, in order to secure a sufficient supply for the West Indies, where, he was forced to say, these enormities were regarded merely as mercantile transactions.—Even justice was made a vehicle of oppression.

From recent discoveries (Mungo Parkes) it was obvious, that the interior of Africa was most enlightened, and that those parts which had most intercourse with Europeans were the most barbarous. They were cursed by our friendship, and he hoped the time was near when the reproach would be done away. It would be unnecessary to enlarge upon these topics. One more, however, he would introduce, because he could speak upon it with confidence, he meant the bad policy of importing large quantities of negroes, on account of the emancipation of the negroes in the French Colonies. Much mischief had happened from this practice, and more was to be apprehended, and yet it was proposed to go on adding fresh matter for strengthening the combustion.—This was not all. When any of the slave ships fell into the hands of the enemy, they were immediately armed and disciplined to assail us the more effectually in that quarter. The reinforcements the enemy had received by these means were considerable. It appeared from the entries on Lloyd's books for 1796, that the captured vessels contained upwards of 3000 slaves, and the subsequent year about half that number. From his own part he derived no small consolation from the line of conduct he had pursued, and he desired to say

to be sold for slaves. An ingenious theorist may propose that it would be better that all prisoners of war should be sold for slaves.—But history and experience proved the contrary.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer had himself admitted that the safety of our islands depended on the abolition of this trade. He was not accustomed to defer much to the authority of that Right Hon. Gentleman; but surely it should have as much weight on this subject as on any other. The minister had, in some of the most brilliant flights of his eloquence, given due reprobation to this trade. How they happened to fail of their usual effect in this instance he knew not, unless it was that there was something in our ruling system which was radically hostile to every principle of liberty and reform. The Minister had stated the danger to our colonies, if this measure was not adopted; and there was certainly nothing to oppose to his authority. Those who had nothing to oppose to the motion but their wishes for procrastination, should certainly vote with him in the present instance. They may argue for the proposed delay when the blanks came to be filled up in the bill. He, for his part, was for a direct and immediate abolition.

He had understood that some persons were so wrought on by the calamities of their country as to propose certain reforms, and sacrifice certain indulgencies. If they were serious in this proposition, they must know that guilt could not be atoned for, by an increase of ceremonies, but by a vital amendment. Their conduct, in this instance, reminded him of a pirate, in the reign of Charles the Second, whose trial he had lately read.—This man, who had been guilty of murder, rape, and robbery, had yet a mind so strangely formed, that when he was led to execution, he said, "that though he had been guilty of many crimes, he could thank his God that he had never entered a church with his hands on!" If this was deemed a serious and trying moment, surely those persons must have minds as strangely formed, who could think that fomenting of wars in Africa could be expiated by closing the Opera before twelve o'clock on Saturday night, or abstaining from travel on Sunday. This was not to expiate, but to aggravate our crimes, and to crown vice with hypocrisy.

Mr WINDHAM spoke on the opposite side. He wished to vindicate himself and those who voted with him, against the motion, from the charge of being led by their interest from the path of duty. His vote was guided by his apprehension, that by the mode which was now proposed, the House would, in adopting it, effect a greater mischief than that which it was meant to cure.

The House divided—
 For Mr Wilberforce's motion, 83 } Majority 4
 Against it, 87 }
 Adjourned at one o'clock.

London.

APRIL 4

This morning arrived the Hamburg mail due on Sunday. The war between France and Switzerland at an end, and the independence of the latter country is no more.—Naples is the next object!

With the German papers we also received Paris Journals of the 17th of March, a much later date than are attached to those which have reached us through the regular channel—they do not, however, contain much important matter.

The landing in England, we are told, will be attempted about the end of the present month, or early May.—General Buonaparte, it is said, has pledged himself for the success of the undertaking, *provided the elements are favourable!*—Upwards of 500 gun-boats are to be used on the occasion; 300 transports are collected at Dunkirk, which are to be covered by a French and Dutch Squadron, from the mouth of the Scheldt.

By some invalids of the first Royal Irish, lately arrived from Lisbon, we learn, that Sir James Eslick had not long since a narrow escape for his life, in a quarrel which he had with some Portuguese officers on his return home, and wounded him severely in the face and head; and had he not defended himself with the greatest spirit, he must have fallen a victim to the assassins. The soldiers, in consequence of this outrage being offered to their favourite officer, went the next day, and attacked most furiously the Portuguese company in which consisted three of the former, and four of the latter, were killed. Lord St Vincent arriving at this period, was the fortunate means of terminating the quarrel, and restoring tranquillity and amity among the contending parties. There were said to be now four regiments of British troops lying on the Spanish frontier, expecting every day a visit from the French, who are marching through the Spanish territories.

—STOCKS.—	
BANK STOCK	INDIA STOCK
3 per cent. con. 49½ ¼	Long Ann. —
4 per cent. — 72½ ¼	Short —
5 per cent. Ann. 72½ ¼	Lot. Tick. —
This day (April 4.) at twelve o'clock,	
3 per cent. con. 49½ ¼	

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—APRIL 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 3.

SCOTS APPEAL.

An appeal brought by certain Distillers in Scotland from a judgment of the Court of Exchequer, came before the House of Lords. The question was upon the construction of a provision in some of the late Distillery Acts, allowing the distillers to demand an allowance, in certain circumstances, for every day they worked their stills. The appellants insisted, that *every day* included Sundays, avowing that they worked on Sundays, the same as common week days. The Exchequer decided against them, on the construction of the statutes. The House of Lords, considering it as a great incendency to maintain such a position, would not suffer the appellants Counsel to speak, but at once dismissed the appeal.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]
 HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 4.
 NEWSPAPERS.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved for leave to be introduced in a bill for regulating the printing and publishing

He prefaced this motion with a speech of considerable length, in which he stated the principal objects of the bill he intended to bring in. He did not mean to propose any alteration in the liberty of the press; as it now stood, but only to render the printer and publishers of newspapers really responsible for the public and private libels they contained—to prevent the printing on unstamped papers—and the exportation of either stamped or unstamped newspapers to countries at war with Great Britain.

Mr. SHERIDAN, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. HOBHOUSE spoke each a few words. They did not oppose the motion, but referred to themselves the right of objecting to the bill, when it should be before the House, if they thought proper so to do.

Left sitting at seven o'clock. The debate on the land-tax not begun.

Yesterday, the Cabinet Ministers held a Council at Lord Grenville's office, on the state of the nation, and the means of defence to be pursued, to counteract the designs of the enemy, should they attempt an invasion of the kingdom. Accoutrements and clothing for the service of persons who are to be called out, agreeable to Mr. Dundas's bill, for arming every one under a certain age, were brought for inspection, and a model of two pikes, ten feet in length, with an iron spike at the end, for the use of the peasantry, were also exhibited. This plan of national defence is expected to be put into immediate execution, as soon as the bill has received the Royal assent.

It is this morning again reported, that Government have received an account of the commencement of an embarkation of troops destined to act against Ireland.

Thursday was married at Puravia House, CHRISTIAN GEDDES, Esq. late of Calcutta, to Miss KATHARINE RANKEN, second daughter of the deceased Robert Ranken of Colden, Esq.

Died at Path-head on Tuesday the 3d instant, Mr. JAMES AIKMAN, jun. Distiller at the House of Murrumbuch and justly regretted.

Died here, upon Monday the 3d instant, Lady MAXWELL, spouse to Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart.

Died at Leith, on the 3d instant, Mr. DAVID FREEMAN, Merchant.

Died at Exeter, on the 31st ult. where she had gone for the recovery of her health, Miss SOPHIA AUGUSTA CAMPBELL, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Donald Campbell of Saddle.

The DUBLIN VOLUNTEERS have unanimously offered their services in case of invasion, or imminent danger thereof, in any part of Great Britain where Government may have occasion for them.

We have undoubted authority to say, that the LOCH FORAR VOLUNTEERS, under the command of Captain JAMES WYLLIE, have agreed, in case of imminent danger of an invasion by a foreign enemy in Scotland, to extend their services beyond their original engagement, and to march to any part of the county of Angus; and, in case of actual invasion, to march to any part of Scotland.

We hear that in consequence of the Secretary of State for the War Department's letter, being stated to Lord CAWDER'S and CULLODEN'S Companies, as to their extending their services to the limits of the northern military district, they, animated with the same zeal which pervaded the Inches Company, expressed the readiness to go where their services might be most required.

At a meeting of the first regiment of DUNDY VOLUNTEERS, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel MYLNE, the corps voluntarily made offer of their services in any part of their military district, comprehending the counties of Forfar, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Murray, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Caithness, and Sutherland, in case of actual invasion, or imminent danger thereof.

Some of the London papers received to-day, mention, that they are sorry to understand, Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE has sent in his resignation as Command-in-Chief to Mr. DUNDAS; that it has been accepted of, and that, through the interest of the Beresford family, General LEAKE has been appointed in his place. However, in the Dublin Journal of the 3d, receive also to-day, we read, "The Right Hon. Command-in-Chief goes immediately to the South, to direct the army in restoring peace to that province."—These accounts are unaccountable contradictions, and tend very much to create speculation regarding the unfortunate state of Ireland, of which we hear a vast deal more on this side the water, than is heard even in the devoted country itself.

HADDINGTON, April 5.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Prose.	By Beans.	Tar.
First	27s 6d	19s 6d	15s 6d	14s 6d	13s 6d	17s 6d
Second	24s 6d	16s 6d	13s 6d	12s 6d	12s 6d	15s 6d
Third	20s 6d	13s 6d	12s 6d	12s 6d	12s 6d	12s 6d

Shipping Intelligence.

The Nautilus sloop of war, Captain Gunter, sent up Leith Roads, yesterday morning, the La Lagette French privateer of 14 guns and 60 men, taken the 4th inst. so leagu S. E. of St. Abb's Head. Another lugger privateer was company with the Lagette, but got off, owing to, night coming on.

The Ariadne, Cumming, from London, arrived at Leith yesterday morning, all well.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH—

April 5. Edinburgh and Berwick Packet, Cooper, from London. Britannia, Nisbet, from do. goods.

6. Botley, Mackie, from do. do.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

Puffed Upwards.

March 25. Olive Branch, Harrow, from E. Wemyss for Rye.

25. Euphemia, Hutton, from Dyfart for Copenhagen, coal.

The three vessels mentioned in our last, as distressed for want of hands impelled by the Inspector, proceeded, with the assistance of the Captain and crew of the Mary, so the Minister of Copenhagen gave no orders, and no resolution has as yet been obtained from the Admiralty.

Wind northerly, fine moderate weather.

ELIZABETH, March 23. 1798. HOWDEN & CO.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, 1797.

Twenty-seventh Day—No. 4390, a prize of 100l.—Nos. 50,975 and 1799, prizes of 50l.

Twenty-eighth Day—Nos. 8133 and 48,875, prizes of 500l.—No. 53,622, a prize of 1000l.—30,469, a prize of 1000l.—Nos. 39,679 and 37,333, prizes of 100l.—Nos. 10,741, 51,847 and 18,457, prizes of 50l.

Twenty-ninth Day—No. 1236, a prize of 100l.—Nos. 13,641 a prize of 100l.

Thirtieth Day—No. 32,849, a prize of 100l.—Nos. 45,641 and 18,642, prizes of 50l.

Thirty-first Day—No. 1431, a prize of 1000l.—No. 405, a prize of 100l.—Nos. 45,360, 37,691, 51,168, and 17,044, prizes of 100l.—Nos. 19,802, 43,700, and 30,771, prizes of 50l.

The account of NAUTICAL AFFAIRS, Ireland, and other naval

There is no complaint to which children, and frequently adults, are more subject than to worms, and the different disorders they produce, are really incredible; it must therefore be a matter of great moment, that a radical cure for destroying these pernicious animals has been found out, and that the eradication of the different species of them from persons of every age, will be effectually done by the use of Wain's Nuxia peculiarly recommended at the Spring and Autumn seasons.

They are sold at 1s. 1d. the Packet, by
J. BAXTER, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
South Bridge, Edinburgh;

A. McDonald, Glasgow,
J. Wilson, Kilmarnock and Ayr,
W. Anderson, Stirling,
Morrison & Son, Perth,
Jo. Allan, and J. Swapp,
Dundee,
Jo. Anderson, Aberdeen,
J. Arbuthnot, Peterhead
J. Botheringham, Dunfermline
W. Sharp, Post Office, Leveness,
J. Dempster, Cupar,
I. Blyth, Leven,
P. Craigie, Montrose,
W. Phorlon, Berwick,
E. Humble and S. Hoddon,
Newcastle,
J. Palmer, Kelfo.

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

April 7.—PETER RALSTON, Skipper, formerly in Glasgow, now in Stirling.—Creditors to meet in the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow, on the 12th April, at noon, to name an interim factor; and at the same place and hour on the 10th May next, to elect a trustee.

Creditors of **THOMAS GORDON**, Farmer in Spynie, to meet in the house of Andrew Peary, vintner in Elgin, on the 18th April, at noon, to give instructions to the trustee, and see a state of his transactions and accounts since last meeting.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Druggist in Edinburgh, to see a state of his affairs in the trustee's house, Edinburgh, till the 30th April next; and to meet in John's Coffeehouse on the 18th May next, to receive their dividends.

NOTICE.

DAVID HAY, builder in Edinburgh, having conveyed his Estate to a trustee, for behoof of his creditors, those to whom he is indebted, are desired immediately to lodge notes of their claims, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of **James Hay**, writer to the signet. **EDINBURGH**, April 6. 1798.

To the Creditors of

EDWARD INGLIS, sometime Surgeon in Edinburgh, and late of Leith-head.

THE Creditors of Mr. Inglis, or their deors properly authorized, are requested to meet in John's Coffeehouse, on Wednesday next, the 11th, current, at one o'clock afternoon, when matters of importance will be submitted to their consideration. **April 7. 1798.**

To the Creditors of

ARCHIBALD MACAUSLAND, Merchant in Greenock.

THAT, upon the 5th current, several of the Creditors having met in consequence of the notice in this paper—on account of the necessary absence of the trustee, they Adjourned the Meeting to Wednesday the 11th of next month, at 12 o'clock, within the house of John MacKechin, vintner in Greenock, when it is requested the creditors, or their agents properly authorized, will attend, as matters of importance will come before them. **March 1798.**

To the Creditors of

The deceased JOHN TAIT in Corbeton, Drover and Dealer in Cattle.

THE Trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said John Tait, hereby intimates, that the meeting of the creditors which was advertised for the 23d of April current, is ADJOURNED to Monday the 30th April current, when it will be held within the house of Mr. Black, innkeeper in Newton Douglas, between the hours of two and four afternoon, in order to give directions as to the future management of the bankrupt's estate.

TO BE LET.

And entered to at Whitunday next.

THAT HOUSE No. 43, PRINCE'S STREET, consisting of twelve rooms, and excellent accommodation for servants, with stable and coach-house.

To be seen Tuesdays and Fridays betwixt one and three o'clock.

For particulars apply to Henry Jardine, writer to the signet.

VILLAS TO BE LET.

To be LET, till the term of Martinmas next, **THE** House, Offices, Garden, and Vinery, at BROUGH-TON PARK, near Edinburgh, presently occupied by Andrew Leslie, seedman. These premises will accommodate a genteel family.

Also, the Tower and Offices by the sea shore at PORTO-BELLO, within three miles of Edinburgh, and the House by the road side there, with the Gardens, Shrubbery, and Parks, belonging to James Cunningham, writer in Edinburgh. These two houses are most conveniently situated for bathing quarters, will accommodate two genteel families, and will be let either with or without the garden and grounds.

For further particulars, enquire at Donald MacLaine, merchant at the Cross, or Alexander Forsyth, writer, St. James's Square, Edinburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND FARM.

THE Mansion House of GLENFEOCHAN, with the Garden and Offices, and whatever quantity of Grass Ground is wanted, are to be let for one year from next Whitunday. They are pleasantly situated upon Lochfiochan, in that district of Argyllshire called Lorne; and the possessor will find himself in the midst of Game and Rural Amusements. Apply to James Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr. Duncan Campbell, writer, Inveraray.

N. B. This estate will be again exposed to sale in the course of the summer. In the meantime private offers will be received.

HOUSE AND GARDEN AT CAMERON BRIDGE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 23d of April current, at one o'clock afternoon.

THAT HOUSE at Cameron Bridge, on the road from Edinburgh to Dalkeith, possessed by George Greig, sometime coachman to the late Sir Alexander Dick and his tenants, with the garden ground behind the same.

For particulars, apply to Francis Frazer, writer, Carrubher's Close, Edinburgh, who will show the titles and articles of sale.

TO BE SOLD

By Public Roup, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 27th April, at two o'clock afternoon.

THE HOUSE of SOUTH COATS, lying a little to the west of the New Town of Edinburgh, with stables, coach-house, and every other accommodation for a family, all in complete repair.

ALSO,

THE GROUND surrounding the House, part of it laid out in a Garden.

The road which is to be made from the west end of Prince's Street, to join the new Glasgow road, will be of great advantage to a purchaser.

The house may be seen every day from 12 to 2 o'clock.

And for further particulars apply at the house, or to Mr. F. Strachan, writer to the signet, in whose hands are the articles of roup and title-deeds, and who has power to conclude a private bargain before the day of sale.

INN AND FARM TO LET.

WEST CRAIGS, possessed by Samuel Swan, about half-way on the new and great road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, most conveniently situated for business, being 10 miles from Uphall, and 10 from Airdrie, the only other stages on that road—12 miles from Bonnyrigg, 13 from Hamilton, 9 from Livingston, 12 from Calder, 9 from Linlithgow, and 10 from Falkirk, is most commodiously fitted up as an inn, having three parlours besides family apartments on the first floor, dining room and 8 bed-chambers above.

Stables for upwards of 30 horses, coach-houses, farm-offices with threshing mill, &c. The farm contains about 83 acres of land Scots measure, or above 100 statute acres, divided into different fields. Tythe free.

The entry to the Inn and offices at Whitunday or the 15th of May, and to the farm either at that term with the crop upon it, or at Martinmas next.

Apply to Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Baronet, near Edinburgh, Mr. Sandilands writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or William Wilson Mains of Harthill near Whitburn.

OFFICE FOR SICK & WOUNDED SEAMEN.

APRIL 10. 1797.

THERE being a want of Surgeon's Mates to serve in his Majesty's Navy, the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen do hereby give notice to such Gentlemen as are willing to serve therein, that they may, on application at this Office, receive letters for examination before the Surgeon's Company of London; or if more agreeable to the parties, by applying to Dr. Hamilton of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, they may receive letters for examination before the Royal College of Surgeons at that place, and afterwards be appointed to ships according to their qualifications.

His Majesty has been pleased to direct, by his order in Council, dated 28th May 1795, that the pay of Surgeons Mates should be increased; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have, by their order of the 19th of November 1796, directed that further encouragement should be given, the particulars of which may be known by applying to Dr. Hamilton, as above, or to Mr. Wood, Surgeon to Prisoners of War at Edinburgh.

SHEEP FARM.

TO BE LET.

For such a number of years as may be agreed upon. **THE** extensive grazing FARM of CRAIGENVEY and BLACKMARK, lying in the parish of Dunfermline, and county of Dunfries, and possessed at present by Mr. Thomas Gibson in Borland.

The houses, grafs, and pasturage to be entered to at Whitunday 1799, and the arable land at the separation of the crop from the ground.

Proposals may be given in, betwixt and 15th May next, to Mr. Allan, Sun Fire Office, Edinburgh; or Mr. James Craigie, Dumfries.

FARM IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be SET for 19 years, and entered to at Whitunday and Martinmas 1799.

THE FARM of NETHER HAILES, containing about 190 acres of rich arable land, mostly adapted to the wheat, beans, and turnip husbandry, all inclosed and subdivided, and lies within four miles of Haddington, in an early part of the country.

Proposals to be given in to Miss Dalrymple of Hailes, Mr. Brown of Coalston, or Mr. Walker, writer to the signet, George Street, betwixt and the 1st of May next.

Such as are not accepted of will be concealed and returned, if desired.

FARMS IN EAST LOTHIAN TO LET.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.

For such a number of years as may be agreed on.

THE FARMS of LONGNIDDRY. The entry to the houses and pasture at Whitunday 1799, and to the arable land at Martinmas thereafter.

These farms are well situated with regard to markets and means of improvement, within five miles of Haddington and Dalkeith, three from Tranent, Port Seton, and Prestonpans, and eleven from Edinburgh, stretching along the coast for about a mile, affording sea-ware for manure, and in the neighbourhood of coal and lime—all these places are connected with good roads. There is abundance of limestone in the lands. The lands will be let either in one or in two farms, are all arable except the Links, of a rich fertile soil, affording great crops of all kinds.

The proprietor will advance money upon interest for inclosing the Links, and the whole, or any part of the arable land, according to a plan. The lands are well watered by small burns, conveniently situated for driving threshing mills, and well adapted for a distillery, having also the command of navigation.

Robert Cathcart, W. S. Hill Street, Edinburgh, will give information of other particulars, and show a plan of the farms; and offers for a lease may be given in—either to the proprietor at Longniddry, who will send a person to shew the farms.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

FARM TO LET.

For such number of years as may be agreed on, by private bargain.

THE MAINS of BRIDGETON, with CRAIGHILL of BRIDGETON, and SEABANK, lying within the parish of Ecclefeigh, and shire of Kincardine.

These Lands are nearly all inclosed with stone-dikes, or ditch and hedge.—The soil is remarkably good and in high condition, having for years been under improved cultivation, and producing crops of wheat, barley, and other grafs, equal both in quantity and quality to any within the county. The Lands are bounded by the post-road upon the south-east, about seven miles from Montrose, and six from Bervie, nearly a mile from the sea-shore, and the same distance from a working lime-quarry. The Farm Offices (stone and slated, and forming a square) upon the Mains, are most substantial and commodious. The houses upon Craighill (formerly a separate small farm) are occupied by labourers, and there is a convenient set of good houses upon Seabank.—The Seabank may be let either separately, or along with the Mains and Craighill, as agreeable to the tenant, and if he incline more land, he may also have some of the inclosures betwixt the post-road and the sea, being part of the reserved farm adjoining to the house of Bridgeton.

Persons intending to offer, will be informed as to measurements and other particulars, by applying to Patrick Orr of Bridgeton, by Montrose.

A FARM TO LET, AND FARM STOCKING, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF.

To be LET for 10 or 19 years, and entered to at Whitunday or Martinmas next.

THE FARM of EASTFIELD, part of the Estate of Newhall, lying in the parish of Crail, and county of Fife, consisting of 12½ acres of excellent soil, almost all arable, highly improved, beautifully situated, and completely inclosed and subdivided by sufficiently fenceable stone dykes, with grown up hedges.

This Farm lies within one mile of the thriving village of Kingharns, two miles of the sea port and royal burgh of Crail, and within six miles of the city of St. Andrew's; is bounded on the west by the great road running from Anstruther and Crail to St. Andrew's and Dundee; and on the east by the German Ocean, upon the shores of which, belonging to the farm, there is abundance of growing and thrown in kelp; and lime and iron stone are found.

There is a neat Farm Steading and Pigeon-house on the premises; and as the present tenant gives up the possession merely because his residence and principal concerns lie in another county, the incoming tenant, if he chuses, may on very reasonable terms, have a great part of the kelp, and all this year's Crop, with the draught hawks, labouring utensils, and whole other flocking on the farm.

He grieve will shew the farm, crop, and flocking, and offers be made to John Maffion writer, Castle-Street, Edinburgh. If not accepted of to be concealed, if desired.

TOLLS IN THE COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

TO BE LET.

By public roup, within the Town-house of Linlithgow, on Friday 13th April 1798 at 12 noon.

THE TOLL DUTIES on the Post Road of the COUNTY of LINLITHGOW, collected at the Toll Bars of Kirkcaldy and Magdalens, for one or more years after Whitunday 1798.

Persons intending to offer, are desired to bring forward their cautions, otherwise their offers will not be received.

The articles of roup may be seen at the Sheriff-clerk's Office.

COUNTY OF ANGUS.—TOLLS TO LET.

To be Let by public roup, within the house of Miss Fieldings, vintner, Arbroath, on Saturday the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, mid-day.

THE TOLLS exigible at the following Toll-Bars, for a year after Whitunday next.

I.—The Three TOLL-BARS of Wallace of Craigie, Graystone, and Links of Arbroath, on the road leading from Dundee to Arbroath.

II.—The Three TOLL-BARS at Tarry, Inverkillar, and Roffie, on the road leading from Arbroath to Montrose.

III.—The TOLL-BAR at Baldovie, upon the road leading from the Ferry, by Murrore.

N. B. Weighing Machines are now erected at all the principal bars on the said line of road.

For particulars, inquire at Robert Mill, in Monikie, by Dundee.

PALLION LIME WORKS,

By South Sunderland.

LIME BURNING commences at these Works upon the 1st of March, and will be continued while the weather will permit. Customers and others well recommended will be supplied with any quantities of LIME SHELLS of the first quality both for land and building; and they will please observe, that this season the Proprietors are to be at very considerable trouble and expence in order to clear the Lime of every kind of refuse, and to render it very superior.

Prices will continue as last season, viz. 4s. 6d. per boll, barley measure at Perth, of four firlets heaped, (Perth being the only place where the lime is sold by heaped firlets)—betwixt Perth and Newburgh or Errol, cheaper in proportion, and 2s. 10d. per boll, Linlithgow barley measure, at all ports in Tay, and below Errol and Newburgh. Credit will be given of one half of the price till Candlemas after delivery, and the lime delivered free of every other expence, and at the sole risk of the Proprietors.

The Customers will please apply to John Goodchild and Son, Esqrs. of Pallion, or to Mr. Thomas Smart, writer in Dundee, the Agent, and Mr. Patrick Davidson, writer in Perth, who will also receive orders for that district and above Errol and Newburgh. Every attention will be paid, that Customers may be served to their entire satisfaction with lime of the very best quality, and at the times required.

LINT MILL AND WATER FALL.

Within four miles of Edinburgh, to be Sold.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 2d May next at two afternoon.

ALL and Hail that part of the KIRKLANDS of HAILES, commonly called *The Manse-house of Spyslaw*, situated upon the Water of Leith, immediately below Collington Bridge, consisting of

A large commodious DWELLING-HOUSE of two storeys and slated, containing an excellent dining-room, five other rooms, and kitchen, with a cellar, water pipe, and other conveniences.

A smaller HOUSE of two storeys, adjacent thereto.

A STABLE for six horses.

Two small GARDENS consisting of about a rood and a half of ground.

A large SHADE containing the MACHINERY of a Scutching Mill, in good condition.

The WALLS of a large BUILDING of three storeys, considerably damaged by fire, with the remaining Machinery of a Beating Mill and Barley Mill.

And a WATER FALL of seven feet or thereby, with a DAM-HEAD, Mill Lead and Fall Dam, in good repair; and three separate Falls for mill machinery.

A plan of the subjects and the articles of roup will be seen by applying to John Rhind, writer, Hay Street, Nicolson's Square; and Andrew Anderson, at Mr. Wight's chemical works, immediately adjacent, will shew the subjects.

LANDS IN BERKSHIRE FOR SALE.

(Entitled the Purchaser to a Freehold Qualification)

To be SOLD by public roup, in the house of Joseph Singers, vintner in Eymouth, on Friday the 4th of May next 1798, at one o'clock afternoon.

THE Farm of FLOORS, in the parish of Coldingham, and county of Berwick, containing 240 acres, more or less, and lying within two miles of the sea-port of Eymouth, and nine miles of Berwick, bounded by the sea on the north, and on the shores of which plenty of sea ware for manure may be had.

The lands being in the proprietor's natural possession, and mostly in grafs, the purchaser's entry to be at Whitunday next. They are almost wholly inclosed; and upon them there are fine situations for a gentleman's seat, and charming prospects of the sea and adjacent coasts, from St. Abbs Head to the Scars, in the county of Northumberland.

Or, if more agreeable to offerers at the sale, the same will be exposed in two lots, separated by the road leading through the lands to Eymouth; and each lot will have access to the sea-ware for manure.

The plan and measurement of the farm may be seen in the hands of David Renton writer in Eymouth; and the title-deeds and conditions of sale will be shown by George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF ARGYLE.

To be SOLD by judicial sale within the New Session House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th June, 1798, at 6 o'clock afternoon.

THE ESTATE of EDDERLINE, lying in the parish of Kilnichol Glasfrie, and district and county of Argyle.

The nett free rent of this estate, after all the deductions, conform to the prepared state in the process of sale, amounts to the sum of 981. 15s. 10d. 11-pence, which at 27 years purchase, being the value put upon this property by witnesses cited for that purpose, make the value of these lands to amount to

L.26,508 9 6 9-12

Independent of the lands, there are very extensive woods (both natural and planted) upon the estate. The most valuable of these are the natural woods, presently under lease to the Argyle Furnace Company, along with the farm of Gortanagour, and on which no value is here put, from the length of time (14 years) that the lease is yet to run.—They are, however, valued by skillful men to be worth at a cutting 1,057. 10s. and the tenants are obliged by the tack to leave them at the expiry of the lease, in six bags of the following ages—12 to 8, 6, 4, and 2 years old.

Besides these woods, which from the above circumstance cannot be valued, there are other woods upon the estate, (independent of a great deal of very thriving plantations) and these are valued at

250

The free teind, after deducting the minister's stipend, amounts to 215. 12s. 9d. 1-pence, the privilege of purchasing which at 5 years purchase, is

1,078 3 9 5-12

Sum at which the lands are to be exposed

L.27,836 13 4 2-12

This valuable and extensive estate possesses peculiar advantages, and indeed a property seldom occurs for investing money on so desirable a security.

It lies compactly betwixt the salt water loch of Lochfioch, and the fresh water lake of Lochow, and runs upon the beautiful banks of the former for about four miles, affording many beneficial situations for fishing stations.

It embraces considerable tracts of mountain and valuable pasture, and that part of the property which runs along the side of Lochow, is of a remarkable deep fertile soil, and capable of great improvement.

There is a modern Mansion House in good repair, with pleasure ground surrounding it, the plantations of which are laid down with taste, and there are a suitable set of offices annexed.

The north boundary of this estate is within seven miles of Inverary, and the fourth extremity is only six miles from the west entry, and 12 miles from the east entry of the Crinan Canal, so that when the Canal is finished, the communication will be easy and commodious.

From the very low rents and the situation in which this estate has been, great rises may naturally be expected, and the profusion of limestone which is found in the lands, will contribute materially to this object, under proper management.

A purchaser, besides, may have immediate access, as there is hardly a lease on the estate, and those only for three years, excepting the one formerly mentioned to the Argyle Furnace Company.

There is sufficient valued rent for a freehold qualification, and the rest of the estate holds of subjects superior for the feu-duties of 32l. 2s. 3d. and moderate composition on the entries of heirs and singular successors.

There is plenty of game of every denomination, fresh water and salt water fish, in the greatest profusion; and in short a more delightful, more beneficial, and well connected property seldom presents itself to the public.

The articles and conditions of sale, abstract of the judicial rental, and the title deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson, deputy clerk of Session; and for further particulars, intending purchasers may apply to Cornelius Elliot, writer to the signet, agent in the sale, or to Niel MacCibbon, writer in Inverary, the judicial factor upon the estate.

THE EARL OF ELGIN'S LIMEWORKS,

AT CHARLESTOWN, NEAR DUNFERMLINE.

THE BURNING of LIME commenced at these Works some days ago, and the Public may depend upon a regular and punctual supply of the following articles throughout the whole season, and as late as the weather will permit the operation to be continued, at the following rates, by sea carriage, viz.

Lime-Shells, at 1rd. per boll Linlithgow pease measure, consisting of 83 Scots pints, put free on board.

Slacked Lime, at 6s. 6d. per Chaldron of 18 bolls.

Lime Stone, at 2s. per ton, or 8d. per cart.

The usual credit will be given to old customers, or such new ones as, with proper recommendations, are pleased to favour the works with their orders.

Letters and commissions may be addressed "to the Manager of the Earl of Elgin's Lime-Works, Charlestown, by North Queensferry." These orders will be attended to with as much punctuality as the nature of the trade will permit; and the friends and customers of the Works may rest assured, that their interest and accommodation will be studied as much as possible.

Shipmasters frequenting and favouring the Works may depend upon civil usage, and the strictest justice in regard to their loading births, while they confine themselves to the usual practice and established regulations of the port, and they will receive the common encouragement in point of freights very impartially.

The greatest part of the orders transmitted to the Works are wished to be executed in June, July, and August, particularly in June and July, which cannot possibly be accomplished. And many orders are not sent until the cargo is immediately wanted, which frequently puts it out of the Manager's power either to give a positive answer, or to serve the customers so much to their time as he would incline. To remedy this inconvenience as much as possible, it is earnestly requested that customers will be pleased to transmit their orders as early in the season as they can, and that they will particularly mention their designations and places of abode, with their full address, by post, that the letter transmitting the invoice may go safe to hand.

N. B. A shilling for anchorage must be paid for every vessel at clearing out as usual.

TO BE SOLD.

A VILLA, within fifteen minutes walk of Edinburgh, pleasantly situated in a retired and protected situation, on the banks of the Water of Leith. It consists of 18½ acres of land, (English measure) held by different fees, chiefly from Heriot's Hospital:—A Dwelling House, with kitchen, &c. and many out-buildings, convertible into roomy offices;—a Porter's Lodge, and pipe of soft water, with well water, and river water.—The lands are inclosed with strong walls, gates, and hedges, and laid out into grafs meadows and inclosures, with much odd, and some ornamental timber trees and shrubs, with the fire of an intended house, which may command the Frith and other extensive views.

The plan will be shown by Mr. Bremner, Merchant Street, Edinburgh, who will inform as to the price, and other particulars.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

THE following LANDS are to be sold by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at one o'clock afternoon of the 4th day of July 1798, viz.

DAUMSYNEBB, GLASLET, and

DAUMSYNEBB, TAYNELOD, CORREU,

All in the Parish of Lochgoilhead and Shire of Argyll.

These Lands are at present low rented (about 160l.) but when the leases expire, great augmentations will take place.—They are pleasantly situated upon the side of Lochgoil, which abounds with sea-fish, and by which there are easy communications with the Clyde.—There is at least one delightful situation for a Gentleman's residence, to the forming of which the natural woods will contribute not a little. The teinds are valued and exhausted.

For other particulars apply to James Ferrier, writer to the signet.

THE ESTATE OF CULROSS,

WITH COAL AND SALT WORKS,

In the close neighbourhood of the burgh of Culross, and Frith of Forth.

To be exposed to Sale by auction, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, on Wednesday the 16th of May next, 1798, betwixt the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATE of CULROSS, comprehending the farms of Bogfide, Whitechills, Rigghead, Kirkton, Baad, Wras, Blenkeir, Gaggie, Halley's Land, Woodhead, Abbey and Byrefield Parks, &c. with the teinds and pertinents, all lying within the parish of Culross and shire of Perth.—Together with the COAL and SALT WORKS of Cul